Nippon Times

No. 16,533 | (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1945 | 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 | Price 25 Sen

DIRECT ATTACK IS OPENED BY PATTON ON FRANKFURT

Violent Battle on in Suburbs—U.S. 3rd Army's Armored Spearheads Reach Lohr

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—Patton's 3rd American Army forces reinforced by units of the 6th tank formation yesterday opened a direct assault on Frankfurt-on-Main from the south while at the same time two other motorized units pressed eastward toward Offenbach and Lohr. Offenbach was lost after heavy street-fighting and Patton's armored spearheads reached Lohr today. The latter town is situated about 60 kilometers east of Frankfurt where furious fighting is reported raging in the south suburbs.

On the rest of the front a far-flung mobile battle continued and the Anglo-American forces succeeded in making considerable penetrations in an easterly direction. Focal points were on the lower Rhine, at the salient between Siegburg and Coblenz and along the Main and Odenwald.

In the north, the enemy established another rather deep bridgehead east and northeast of Wesel, but his breakthrough attempts were successfully frustrated. Forces of the British 2nd Army at the same time advanced against the Wesel Emmerich railway. At Bienen they were able to penetrate some German strong points, but their attacks repeated six times at Millingan south of the railroad line were beaten back. The American 9th Army were active east of Wesel on both sides of the Lippe river and in the Huenxer forest. On the eastern rim of the forest, the Germans went on the offensive and stopped the American advance.

Renewed attempts at crossing the Rhine at Duesseldorf and north of Cologne were frustrated.

American pressure from their salient between Siegburg and Coblenz and Bingen were carried out in connected operations with the Americans further south between the Odenwald forest and Main river. The enemy air force incessantly attacked German positions to screen off their advancing tank spearheads.

Their attacks launched in northern directions on the Seig river were frustrated by the German bolt position, but to the south, enemy forces, at their crossing between Oberlahnstein and Boppard on the Rhine, gained ground. Also on the Rhine north of St. Goarshausen and at Kaub more American reinforcements were ferried across the river under cover of a smoke-screen and heavy artillery fire umbrella. Fierce fighting is still raging in this sector.

On the southern flank in the 3rd American Army sector, Patton's spearheads reached the Main at Offenbach and Kelsterbach after a northeasterly thrust. Other units fanned out toward Worms from Darmstadt.

At the American bridgehead of Worms, strong German counter-attacks are now in progress from the north and east. South of this area only local fighting was reported on the Rhine.

Yanks Continue Push

Domei

ZURICH, March 27.—According to frontline reports, anti-Axis forces have further enlarged their bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the Rhine as Patton sent two separate forces of his 3rd to "crack the Western Front into two parts."

The 3rd army column advancing southeastward along the Frankfurt-Wurzburg-Nurnberg road threatened to cut off the German forces in southern Germany by a penetration toward the Czechoslovak frontier while the other column advanced toward Fulda in northeasterly direction.

The 3rd army gains were accompanied by new advances by the American 1st army which yesterday broke into Weilburg carrying them some 85 kilometers east of the Rhine in that sector.

Give Soviets Warships

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—The British battleship, Royal Sovereign, of 29,000 tons was transferred by the British Government under the Lend-Lease to the Soviet Navy, writes the Daily Mail, according to Reuter. The Soviet Government also received some destroyers and submarines. The United States, it was further revealed, transferred the cruiser, Milwaukee, to the Soviets. The British battleship was renamed Archangelsk and the American cruiser will be called Murmansk.

De Gaulle Protests As French Language Barred in S.F. Meet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—The French Government lodged a protest with Washington, London and Moscow because the French language had not been accepted as one of the official languages in the discussions at the San Francisco conference, reports the Dagens Nyheter from Paris quoting a U.P. report. President Charles de Gaulle, the paper continues, has not yet made up his mind on whether he would head the French delegation. Most probably the delegation will consist of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, former Premier Paul Boncourt, and four others.

FIERCE STREET FIGHTING SAID RAGING IN DANZIG

2nd White Russian Army Reaches Inner Defenses of City From the South

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—Despite the big offensive action being carried out by the Anglo-Americans along the entire length of the Western Front, the nearest approaches to Berlin on the central Oder front remained quiet and the Red Army troops restricted the greater part of their activity to the extreme northern and southern wings.

Aside from several Soviet attacks on the fortress of Kuestrin which were warded off by the German defenders, no major actions took place on the central Oder front during the past 24 hours. German artillery units maintained constant support of the garrison at Kuestrin and smashed Soviet tanks held in readiness west of Genschmar. Shells were also fired on the Oder bridges in the Soviet area.

It has been confirmed by Soviet prisoners, however, that the Soviet command is now busy regrouping their forces in order to restart their breakthrough attempts in a westerly direction as soon as possible. Moreover, observations indicate that in the face of failures on both sides of the Kuestrin-Berlin road, the Soviets have shifted their gravity center to the Lebus area.

In Hungary, meanwhile, the center of the hard defensive fighting south of the Danube shifted to the Marszal Canal area and to lower Raab. North of the Danube the Soviets were able to enlarge their bridgehead across the Gran River west of Lewa. A breakthrough was prevented there yesterday, but a ding-dong battle is still in progress.

In Slovakia, Soviet penetrations were sealed off in the Neusohl area and no confirmation is available on the Soviet reports claiming that Altsohl had been captured by the Red Army.

In the north, meanwhile, greater events took place. According to the announcement made by the German command the 2nd White Russian Army has broken through the southern suburbs of Danzig and reached the inner defenses of the city. Violent street-fighting is said to be in progress between the Soviets and the German defenders.

Soviet Navy Inactive

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—The Soviets in the course of this war have never appeared with a large naval formation, but have so far restricted themselves exclusively to small-scale naval war, the German military spokesman declared today to the question referring to the activity of the Soviet naval forces in the Baltic Sea.

The spokesman explained that this rather conspicuous reserve was due to the fact that the Soviet Union is not a sea-faring nation and added that the Soviet navy has never played a significant role in this or former wars.

Asked whether the inaction of the Soviet navy in this war was due to possibility that its ships were completely annihilated near Kronstadt, the spokesman replied negatively. He explained that the Soviets at that time demounted most of the heavy guns to be employed in ground defense.

Central Germany Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—Anglo-American bombers on Monday attacked central and southeast Germany. Considerable damage was caused especially at Plauen. Through Monday to Tuesday, however, only small enemy air forces penetrated into German territory.

SILENCE OF SOVIET UNION ON S.F. MEET WORRIES U.S.

Delegate's Name Not Bared Yet—Not Much Importance Attached to Parley Seen

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The anti-Axis Powers are making preparations for the San Francisco Conference by appointing men of first class caliber as their respective delegates to the conference, but the Soviet Union is maintaining silence, without announcing the name of its delegate and this attitude on the part of Moscow is not regarded as satisfactory in American political circles, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Soviet Union, which does not attach great importance to the San Francisco Conference, wanted to appoint Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, as its delegate, but President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill desired a man of Molotov's standing as the Soviet representative, Drew Pearson, a journalist, revealed in a radio speech on the night of March 25, according to another dispatch from Washington.

Pearson's exposure created a stir in Washington, and was a topic at the White House press conference on March 26. On this subject, however, the President and his private secretary, Jonathan Daniels, evaded the point, neither denying nor confirming the report, the same dispatch states.

Preparatory Meet Set

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Representing the Governments of Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, the sponsor nations for the coming San Francisco Conference, the United States Government has invited the nations scheduled to participate in that conference to send representatives to the preparatory meeting for the international court of justice, the United States State Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

This meeting will open on April 9, at Washington, and will discuss the plan for the international court of justice of the international security structure decided upon at Dumbarton Oaks, the announcement said.

Bares Topics of Discussion

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, is reported to have stated on March 21 that inauguration of mandatory supervisory organs in the colonies which are at present under mandate system, establishment of an international court of justice and the liquidation of the League of Nations will be among the subjects of discussion at the San Francisco Conference to be convened on April 25.

In this connection it is reported that American, British, Soviet and Chungking delegates to the San Francisco parley recently met in a conference at Washington and discussed colonial policy and mandate problems in relation to the contemplated establishment of the new peace machinery. At this meeting, the American delegation insisted on the abolition of the present mandate system and the inauguration of an international trust organ for territories now under mandate. The U.S. representatives expressed themselves in favor of the establishment in future of independent governments in these territories.

On the other hand, Britain seems to be in support of the establishment of a regional supervisory commission for supervising the mandatory administration by the Powers.

Senator Albert Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, meanwhile, is reported to be insisting on having the United States hold control of some of the islands scattered in East Asia, especially Samoa Island and the Christmas Group, stiffly opposing joint supervision of strategically important areas and islands by the anti-Axis Powers or placing them under the control of small nations. Chandler is reported to be of the opinion that only those Powers which have the strength enough to defend the territories are entitled to the right to control them. He said that the said islands in East Asia, if controlled by the international organ or by small Powers, will contribute nothing to the defense of the United States.

With reference to French Indo-China, Chandler is quoted to the effect that if France lacks enough strength to defend the said colony against external or internal enemies, its administration ought to be entrusted to some Power other than France.

While the Soviet Union's opinion regarding the same question is not known, A. Zhukov, a commentator, writing in "War and the Working Class" pointed out that Britain, America, France and the Netherlands are not necessarily in accord with the question of postwar management of colonies. He said that America is in support of an economic Open Door policy for India as a free market for investments and merchandise and also expects to have India's resources thoroughly exploited for the war against Japan whereas Britain is opposed to these American desires.

Pointing out that the general trend of world opinion was still under the influence of racial prejudice and old conceptions regarding colonies and was in favor of superficial renovation of the colonial system and of ignoring vital political and economic questions, the commentator stressed the necessity of exterminating colonial oppression, describing it, as a "dangerous obstacle" in the way of social progress and as a defensive wall for the world's reactionary influences.

U.S. Task Forces Shell Main Okinawa Isle; Counterattack Made on Kerama Invaders

Following their retreat toward the south after sustaining heavy losses consequent to the attack on the Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hanshin areas, the U.S. task forces appeared in the area off the Southwestern Islands on March 23 after their strength had been reinforced by converted carriers which were acting as substitutes for the regular carriers damaged by the Japanese.

On and after the morning of March 23, carrier-borne planes principally attacked the main island of Okinawa while a part of them bombed various other neighboring isles. This was followed by a fleet bombardment on the southern part of Okinawa Island the next day.

A part of the U.S. forces eventually landed on Tokashiki, Aka, and Zamami isles in the Kerama Archipelago west of the main island of Okinawa on March 25. Meanwhile, the enemy is continuing to bombard the southern part of the main island of Okinawa where the Americans intend to land.

As a part of the Okinawa operations, the Mariana-based B-29 bombers raided northern Kyushu on the morning and night of March 27.

The Japanese Forces in Okinawa, promptly counterattacking the invasion troops are now engaged in furious battles. Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units are attacking the enemy task forces at every point.

Under the direction of Commander Hiromori, 10 Wild Eagles of the Japanese Special Attack Corps headed by Captain Anzai made death-defying attacks upon the enemy fleet at 6:20 a.m. on March 27, instantaneously sinking or damaging 10 warships by ramming attacks within 20 minutes.

At 4 a.m. the previous day another Special Attack Air Unit attacked another enemy fleet consisting of two regular plane carriers and four small carriers cruising near the Kerama Islands. Although the exact results have not been ascertained at least five plane carriers were sunk instantaneously judging from the fact that only one regular plane carrier of that fleet was observed at dawn of March 26 by a Japanese Shitei plane on a reconnaissance flight over the battle area.

In addition to those announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday, there were many unconfirmed war results obtained by the Japanese.

YANKS' CARRIER LOSSES BARED IN KING'S REPORT

Names of Other Warcraft Sunk Or Damaged by Japanese Forces Made Public

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U.S. fleet, today disclosed the names of some battle damaged warships including four escort carriers, according to a dispatch from Washington reaching here.

Usually the Navy Department withholds the names of such ships until they are repaired and back with the fleet, but King revealed the names of some of them in reporting to Navy Secretary James Forrestal about the naval operation during the past year, the dispatch said. He listed them:

Escort carriers Santee, Suwanee, White Plains and Kitkun Bay, all damaged by Japanese gunfire in the battle off St. Mar last October. This was the engagement in which the escort carriers Gambier Bay and St. Lo, the destroyers Hoel and Johnston and the escort destroyer Roberts were sunk.

The lighter Honolulu was seriously damaged by aerial torpedo off Leyte on October 20 last.

The destroyer Ross was damaged by a mine in the Leyte Gulf on October 19.

No Quick Victory

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The end of the European war can only mean a "redistribution" of the United States' naval forces and even then "no quick and easy victory can be taken for granted," Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King declared in his annual report as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet to the Navy Secretary, according to a Washington dispatch.

King's report which covered the activities of the navy since March, 1944, emphasized the differences between the European and Pacific wars and the vast supply task still confronting the navy. He warned, "We are only now gaining a position from which we can assault the heart of the Japanese strength."

King said: "During the year 1944, the whole of the United States navy in the Pacific was on the offensive and that the battle of Pacific has been carried more than 3,000 miles westward—from Marshal Islands into the South China Sea beyond the Philippines—and to Tokyo approaches."

King, however, warned that a "quick and easy Pacific victory cannot be taken for granted even after the European war is over."

He reported the navy participated in 72 actions in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean during the year, including 24 landings in the Pacific, 35 carrier force attacks and two major naval battles—those of the Philippines Sea and Leyte Gulf.

King contrasted the European and Pacific wars. "The European war has turned into a vast land campaign in which the role of the navies is to keep open the trans-Atlantic sea routes against the enemy. In contrast the Pacific war is still in that 'crossing ocean' phase.

"There are times in the Pacific when the troops get beyond the range of the naval gun support, but much of the fighting has been, is now, and will continue for some time to be on the beaches where the army and navy combine in amphibious operations.

Emphasizing the team work involved in the amphibious operations, King said: "The amphibious operations of the spring, summer and autumn of 1944 carried our forces such a great distance across the Pacific that in February, 1945, they were enabled to begin the assault upon the inner defense of the Japanese Empire itself.

"We must constantly realize that we are only now gaining positions from which we can assault the heart of Japanese strength. That is our goal and the enemy is welcome to know that we shall continue to press him with every means at our command."

U.S. Building Program

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MADRID, March 25.—The United States has built 10 battleships and 25 first line aircraft carriers since 1941, according to statistics published by Louis Salazar, naval expert of the newspaper Pueblo.

According to this expert's figures, the United States built two battleships in 1941, four in 1942, two in 1943 and two in 1944. The 1944 program included four battleships in order to replace the losses suffered at the hands of the Japanese and the number of battleships built in the later years fell of due to the construction of other type vessels, the Spanish expert said.

Of first line aircraft carriers, the United States built one in 1941, one in 1942, 15 in 1943, and eight in 1944, for a total of 25.

Convoy carrier and converted carriers built totaled 102, comprised of two in 1941, 13 in 1942, 50 in 1943 and 37 in 1944.

Battle cruisers, strangely, numbered only two, both built in 1944. No details were available, but it is believed that they are at least of more than 30,000 tons, that they resemble the French Dunkirk class and the German Sharnhorst class, that they are heavily armored and possess high speed and that they were specially built for Pacific action.

Of heavy cruisers, four were built in 1943 and two in 1944. All were of 13,000 or 15,000 tons and resembled the Prinz Eugen class of the Germans. These vessels are working with the task forces on the foremost lines.

Of light cruisers, one was built in 1941, eight in 1942, seven in 1943 and 11 in 1944. All were of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons.

The number of destroyers built climbed steeply with each succeeding year. Sixteen were built in 1941, 81 in 1942, 128 in 1943 and 84 in 1944, for a total of 309.

Convoy destroyers, a new type of vessel which made its first appearance in the current war, numbered 306 built in 1943 and 197 built in 1944, for a total of 503.

Submarines built totaled 178. It is noted that these vessels were aimed primarily at the destruction of Japanese supply lines. Eleven were built in 1941, 34 in 1942, 56 in 1943 and 77 in 1944.

Patrol boats built during the four years numbered 2,656. This number included small fishing vessels.

Added to these figures were 69,772 landing barges,

FIRM PROTEST SENT U.S. ON INHUMAN AIR ATTACKS

Japanese Government Strongly Denounces Terror Raids on Non-Military Objectives

The Japanese Government has filed a strong protest with the United States Government against the terror attacks conducted by the United States air forces against non-military objectives, such as the strictly civilian sections of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

The protest, which was made last week, pointed out that the United States Government had not replied to an earlier protest regarding the indiscriminate United States attack on the city of Naha, and demanded serious self-reflection on the part of the enemy government. The Japanese protest declared that the Japanese Government would reserve all rights and freedom of action relative to the matter.

The Japanese Government's protest reads:

"The Japanese Government have called attention of the United States Government to the indiscriminate bombing of Naha City carried out by United States airplanes on October 10, 1944, and in particular to the deliberate, inhuman wounding and killing of a large number of innocent civilians. And in view of the fundamental principles of humanity and the guiding principles of international law, which should none the less be adhered to even in time of war, the Japanese Government have presented an emphatic protest to the United States Government, and demanded from them an immediate reply setting forth their views regarding such indiscriminate bombing. The Japanese Government have not yet received any reply from the United States Government.

"No sign of any serious attention on the part of the United States Government to the above-mentioned Japanese protest is seen, but on the contrary in the subsequent air-raids on Japan Proper the United States air force has concentrated its attacks on non-military objectives. Especially the attacks made by the United States airplanes on Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, etc. on February 25, and March 10, 12, 13 and 14 respectively, when judged from the method of attack, could not but be regarded as having been exclusively aimed at the wounding and killing of innocent civilians. In these attacks the United States planes deliberately bombed such absolutely non-military objectives as shrines, temples, schools, hospitals, and densely populated residential quarters and reduced them to ashes. They slaughtered an innumerable number of women, children and aged people, and scenes of disaster were presented which were simply shocking.

"The Japanese Government strongly condemn these cruel, inhuman indiscriminate bombings carried out by the United States airplanes as violations of the principles of humanity and the rules of international law, and solemnly protest against the same to the United States Government. While reserving all rights and freedom of action relative to the matter, the Japanese Government demand of the United States Government their responsible reply."

During the same press conference, the Spokesman touched on the statement by the Argentine Foreign Minister that a state of war exists between his country and Japan and Germany and remarked, "It is a pity that another country has fallen victim to Anglo-American pressure." Mr. Iguchi said that the move did not affect the general situation in the least because "we have been prepared for it."

Referring to an AP dispatch from Los Angeles revealing that 24 graves bearing Japanese and German names were desecrated by vandals at the Mountain View cemetery in California, the Spokesman observed that it was another incident which graphically illustrated the brutal nature of American psychology.

Americans Admit Loss Of Another Submarine Overdue From Patrol

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The U.S. Navy Department announced today that the submarine Albacore is overdue from patrol and presumed lost, according to a Washington dispatch. The vessel displaced 1,225 and is the latest type of submarine. It was commissioned on June 1, 1942.

PRATAS ISLES BOMBARDED BY 3 HOSTILE CRUISERS

Enemy Aircraft Raid Taiwan, Minamitorishima, Borneo; Japanese Bomb P.I. Bases

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, March 28.—Apparently in concert with the enemy landing operations on the Okinawa Islands, three hostile cruisers approached the Tungsha (Pratas) Islands early on the morning of March 26 and carried out fleet bombardment. The Pratas Islands are a cluster of islands, shoals and rocks in the China Sea between Hongkong and the Philippines.

Takao Air Raided

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN TAIWAN, March 27.—A formation of 18 bombers and several P-38's came attacking Takao on the afternoon of March 25, and after bombing military establishments there, fled southward. As to damage, investigations are under way now.

B-29's Attack Minamitorishima

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA, March 27.—Some 10 B-29's came attacking Minamitorishima yesterday afternoon.

Zamboanga Enemy Smashed

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 27.—Japanese Navy and Army Units stationed in the Zamboanga area have, already, since the enemy landing, conducted shock attacks and carried out other fighting tactics on two occasions. According to verified reports, up to the present they have killed or wounded 2,500 enemy soldiers while damaging 20 tanks and 12 cannons.

Davao Guerrilas Bombed

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 27.—Japanese Air Units attacked enemy guerrilas who have been operating north of Davao on the afternoon of March 25, and carried out repeated machinegunning and bombing attacks from a low altitude causing fires to start at the guerrilas' base. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

B-24's Raid South Borneo

Domei

BANDJERMASIN, March 26.—Two B-24's made a reconnaissance flight over southern Borneo at midnight today, but counterattacked by the Japanese Units on the spot, fled after dropping some bombs on the swamps without completing their mission, it was announced by the Japanese Forces on the spot at 3:30 p.m. today. No damage was caused either to the people or buildings.

Henderson in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Leon Henderson, special United States adviser to the Chungking Government on finance and inflation control, arrived by plane in Chungking from Kunming today accompanied by Chiang Kai-shek, who has been inspecting the training program in southwest China, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Chiang Back in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Chiang Kai-shek personally inspected the Chungking military base at Kunming on March 24 and after visiting the headquarters of the China-based American 14th air corps returned to Chungking yesterday, according to a report from that city.

Pope Sees Patterson

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 27.—Pope Pius today granted an audience to Richard Patterson, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia, according to a Vatican City report.

ANOTHER RAID ON KYUSHU MADE BY B-29 BOMBERS

60-70 Planes Appear Tuesday Night Following Morning Attack, Says I.H.Q.

Following up their daylight attack, 60 to 70 B-29 bombers carried out a night raid over Northern Kyushu for about one hour and a half from 10:30 p.m. on Tuesday, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday.

Damage caused to the Japanese side by the day and night raids was slight, while more than 10 B-29's were shot down, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
11:30 a.m., March 28

"Sixty to 70 B-29 bombers again raided Northern Kyushu for about one hour and a half from 10:30 p.m. on March 27.

"Damage caused by the two raids at daytime and at night was slight. More than 10 enemy planes were shot down."

Attack Airfields

The Mariana-based B-29 bombers totaling about 150 in all carried out their first grand-scale raid over Northern Kyushu on the morning of March 27 in conjunction with the commencement of the landing by American troops in the Okinawa area.

For about two hours from 10 a.m. the enemy air formations principally attacked airfields and aircraft manufacturing plants in the vicinity of Tachiarai, Oita, and Omura.

Following the daylight attack, 60 to 70 B-29's made a night raid over Northern Kyushu on the same day when they attacked the Soban district.

After passing over the Bungo Straits flying at an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 meters, the B-29's divided into small formations or singly bombed Kokura and Yawata. Fires broke out in Kokura but they were all extinguished speedily by the Civilian Defense Corps, and damage was exremely slight.

Considerable war results were obtained by the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in the counterattacking operations in the two raids made at daytime and at night. More than 10 B-29's were downed. In addition, damage was inflicted on a considerable number of other raiders.

Similar to the daylight attack, the night raid was carried out in conjunction with the Okinawa operations with the aim of cutting off the Japanese supply lines.

After the raid on Nagoya on March 25 the U.S. 21st Bomber Command effected an adjustment of its strength, remaining inactive in the meanwhile, but with the commencement of the Okinawa operations it went into positive action again.

At present the number of B-29's in the Marianas appears to be approximately 400. Those able to be put into immediate operation total about 300.

Since the U.S. task forces have sustained considerable damage, the future activities of the Mariana-based B-29's will be strengthened to reinforce and cover the activities of the task forces.

ARGENTINA DECLARES WAR

President Farrell Announces Stand Taken Against Axis Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—Argentina declared war on the Axis Powers today, it was officially announced by President Edelmiro Farrell, according to a Buenos Aires report.

Another dispatch said that prior to the announcement, a series of anti-war demonstrations were held in various parts of Buenos Aires including one held in front of the American Embassy. However, the demonstrators were dispersed by the police.

Farrell's announcement was scheduled for yesterday but was postponed until today. No reason was given for the delay.

Ickes Against P.I. Independence

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—Although the United States should aid the Philippines in its reconstruction program, independence for the islands now would be harmful, declared U.S. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes today, according to a Washington report. Ickes said that high commissioners should be sent to the islands as soon as possible to study the economic conditions there.

POLITICAL DEADLOCK SEEN EXISTING IN INDIA TODAY

British Profession to Surrender Power in Postwar Period Is Distrusted

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—Though there is a school of thought which declines to admit the real situation, there is no denying the fact that a political deadlock exists in India today, revealed the Times on March 19 in its editorial "Future of India."

This particular school of thought holds that British statesmanship has done all that is possible and that now India, having been promised complete autonomy in the postwar period with a constitution of her own devising and with liberty to go outside the British Commonwealth if she sees fit, must make the next move which is to unite herself to take over the power from the British.

Such a view is insufficiently based upon the existing realities. A deadlock in fact exists. The whole of the British policy towards India depends for its achievement upon the attainment in India of a measure of agreement among the parties and interests sufficient to create a government to which power can be transferred and with which the treaty can be concluded.

Such a measure of agreement is not only not forthcoming at the moment but there is no sufficient evidence that it can rise in the measurable future in any form by the efforts of the Indian groups themselves.

Communal Feeling Grows

Indeed, there is all too much reason to believe that a communal feeling is increasing rather than diminishing every month, that things are allowed to drift and that anti-British sentiment, if not replaced by better understanding, may attain a pitch at which it will imperil close cooperation between Britain and India in the postwar world. Indeed the trouble seems to be that many sections of Indian opinion do not believe our profession that we are prepared to surrender the authority, holding rather that our victorious emergence from war will merely postpone the day of our departure to form the seat of power.

Other sections while crediting us with benevolent intentions maintain that we have made our pledges with the conviction that we shall never be called upon to execute them since we postulate the degree of general consent in the construction of a succession in the government which is in practice and impossible of attainment in so highly a sectionalized country.

The total result of this distrust has been lamentable, all the more so at the time when British opinion has united as never before in the desire and determination to see pledges to India be fulfilled.

Indian leaders, so far from taking active measures, are preparing themselves and their country for responsibilities of freedom, are refusing to face a contingency which in their eyes is so remote as to be negligible. It seems plain that Britain cannot refuse the responsibility of taking some positive step to resolve this unfortunate dilemma.

Indian Cooperation Hopeless

Until political India can be convinced that British intentions as already declared will be in fact carried out, no positive cooperation, no constructive endeavor will be forthcoming from India herself.

Careful and early examination is required to determine whether Britain's initial action should take the form of a declaration suggested recently by Muhammed Zafrulla Khan; of all the party conferences summoned by Viceroy Archibald Wavell to discuss the improvement of the procedure suggested in Sir Stafford Cripps' offer of a technical exploratory committee to examine the questions involved in conclusion of the Indo-British treaty; or of any other suggestions from time to time put forward by those anxious to promote better understanding between the two countries.

It is possible indeed that valuable means of approach to the real wishes of India may be through the conference of the cabinet minister of self-governing provinces, reinforced, it may be hoped by the measures of reestablishing autonomy in those which are at the moment under the emergency administration.

But, whatever course may be adopted, two things are essential. In the first place, the obligation that still lies upon Britain must be acknowledged.

In the next place, every step which is taken must be designed as a stage in the logical series planned from the first to the last to evoke and permit a constructive cooperation of Indian opinion. Isolated "gestures" which are not related to the ultimate goal, will lead nowhere.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 27

The harassing fire of our retaliation weapons on London continues.

In the Hungarian battle area the hard defensive fighting south of the Danube shifted to the Marczal Canal southwest of Papa and to the lower Raab. West of the Lewa the enemy extended his bridgehead across the Gran River but his breakthrough was frustrated in fluctuating fighting.

In Slovakia our formations sealed off several Soviet penetrations at Neusohl.

In Silesia renewed efforts of the enemy after receiving additional reinforcements to thrust from the area west of Sohrau toward Maehrisch-Ostrau and from the Leobschuetz area toward Troppau foundered at the loss of 72 tanks while at Strehlen the Soviet breakthrough attempts were foiled. Also yesterday the enemy onslaught broke down before the stubborn resistance of the Breslau garrison which since February 12 has been fighting under the most difficult circumstances. Again they inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviets and, according to reports thus far to hand, they destroyed 64 tanks.

Increased enemy attacks against Kuestrin were beaten back with the exception of few penetrations, while the garrisons at the Oder bridgeheads of Zehden and Langenberg continued to withstand additional heavy Soviet attacks. On the Gdynia-Danzig periphery as well as on the shore of the Frisches Haff, northeast of Heiligenbeil, our units are fighting with utter grimness against the onslaught of numerically superior enemy forces. After additional territorial gains the Soviets were checked and, according to incomplete reports, the enemy lost 52 tanks alone at Danzig and Gdynia.

In the areas close to the shore in West Prussia and on the Frisches Haff our naval forces continued to support our units with incessant heavy shell fire.

In Courland our divisions smashed numerous attacks made by the enemy with battalion strength. Our battleplanes in the waters off Polangen sank one enemy motor torpedo boat and set an additional one on fire while our fighters shot down out of an enemy formation of bombers eight planes over the Drontheim Fjord thus forcing the formation to veer off before reaching the shore and the target area.

Thanks to the stubborn resistance of our parachutists and grenadiers on the lower Rhine, British formations despite their air landings and their huge employment of men and material were able to cross the Wesel-Emmerich railway line at a few places only. Only in the area east and northeast of Wesel the enemy succeeded in establishing a deeper bridgehead but his breakthrough attempts were frustrated all along this region. On the eastern rim of the Huenxer forest our troops started a counterattack thus preventing a further American advance and the attempts at crossing the Rhine at Duesseldorf and Cologne collapsed in our concentrated fire while in the defense battle in the Westerwald, our front was pierced at some points. After fierce fighting for localities and forests the American troops advanced as far as Altenkirchen and gained ground on both sides of the motor highway in the direction of Limburg on the Lahn. Between Niederlagnstein and Kaub on the Rhine the enemy established additional local bridgeheads and has partly enlarged the existing ones while from the area south of Frankfurt strong enemy groups made thrusts toward the lower Main.

Offenbach was lost after heavy street fighting and fighting is also going on in the southern part of Frankfurt. Beyond Aschaffenburg a mobile enemy combat group advanced farther toward the east while north of Mannheim our troops are engaged in heavy defense fighting with the enemy advancing toward the Bergstrasse.

In central Italy a scouting party of Italian Bersaglieri at Galicano took numerous American prisoners. Enemy thrusts at Montese south of Imola and south of Lugo were beaten off despite strong artillery support.

In western Croatia fighting continues for Bihac.

Anglo-American bombers yesterday attacked especially central and southeastern Germany and considerable damage was caused particularly at Plauen. During the night only small forces flew into Reich territory.

Our navy in the Scheldt and off the British coast sank two fully laden vessels totaling 15.000 tons and torpedoed another, two ships aggregating 9.000 tons including one tank landing craft and the sinking of these three vessels is certain.

Eden Reassures Greeks

Domei

GENEVA, March 27.—In a speech read before the English-Greek League in London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden expressed the hope to the Greek people that the UNRRA would soon institute deliveries to aid the Greeks. Eden, answering the criticism to the effect that the British foreign policy had maneuverd England into a second class position, declared that England would retake her place in Europe sooner than most people would believe possible.

Floods in America

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Floods inundated additional thousands of farmland in west Tennessee and southeast Louisiana today and a new threat developed along the St. Francis river in southern Missouri and Arkansas, according to a dispatch from Memphis, Tennessee, reaching here today.

Canadian Corvette Sunk

Domei

MADRID, March 27.—The loss of the Canadian corvette Trentonian by U-boat action was announced today by Canadian Minister of Naval Affairs Angus MacDonald, according to an Ottawa report. No other details were revealed.

LONDON TIMES ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Democracy Said Unsuitable for New World Order Envisioned by Anti-Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The principles of democracy are ruled out as foundation stones for the new world order by The Times, London, which in a recent editorial stated that "The implied picture of democracy is so strongly idealized, as to be almost wholly unreal," and "It is the greatest illusion to suppose that democracy is a negation of 'power politics'; in one aspect it is a clear recognition of superior right in numbers.

The Times editorial follows:

"It is a continuous task of every organized human society to reconcile claims of freedom and order. The founders of the League of Nations were so careful of the right of nations that they failed to achieve effective order. Sponsors of the Dumbarton Oaks project were properly solicitous to avoid this mistake; and they have in doing so incurred the opposite reproach of exalting order at the expense of the national rights. The need is to strike the working ballance; and constructive discussion which recognized the extreme difficulty as well as imperative necessity of reconciling two principles always in potential conflict with each other in every human society would be valuable and practical.

"Unfortunately, recent criticism has for the most part proceeded on different lines and tended to assume that the issue of utmost complexity can be settled not by the study of the existing international situation but by a priority enunciation of certain simple ideals and principles which could govern the perfect world of commonwealth.

Most Difficult to Apply

"The form was commonly taken in Britain and the United States by 'idealistic' projects of world order inspired by superficial and misleading analogy between worldwide community of nations and English speaking democracies. Analogy is defective in two respects. Its first shortcoming is that the principle of democracy is most difficult to apply to all forms of government.

"World society marked by that degree of unity and integration which would alone make the system of world government based on the principles that are practicable is a vision for whose realization it is legitimate and necessary to work and hope. But to assume that such society already exists and that these principles can be applied here and now is an unwise presumption which can do nothing but harm.

"The second defect in analogy is perhaps even more serious. The implied picture of Democracy is so strongly idealized as to be almost wholly unreal. Most advanced Democracies habitually have a series of bargains between the conflicting "pressure groups," compromises with the powerful "vested interests" and other adjustments in which a decisive role is played by a relative strength of parties and groups concerned.

"Nor would Democracy work unless concessions to expediency were continually and almost unconsciously made. It is the greatest illusion to suppose that Democracy is a negation of "power politics'; in one aspect it is a clear recognition of superior right of numbers.

"All this is notorious to every serious student of forces which determine political actions. Yet, imperfections which are taken for granted and recognized as a common form in the working of a Democratic institution are denounced as monstrous abuses in a less familiar international field.

Will Not Be Suitable

"Therefore to be applied to the principles such as those of Dumbarton Oaks or of the Crimea Conference is not whether they conform to the highest principles propounded by political philosophers; for, if they do, they are likely to prove ill-adapted to the turbulent world.

"The formula adopted by the Crimea Conference to complete the Dumbarton Oaks plan can be fully vindicated by a practical test. Under it, the great powers agree in submitting to the dscussion of disputes affecting them by the Security Council. The only veto reserved to the great powers is on the application of sanctions against them. But this veto is implicity in the nature of any international organization: for if ever the stage were reached at which a dispute affecting the great powers was no longer susceptible of solution by discussion, there would be nothing more that the international organization could do.

"A war on a major scale would be impending and any such organization would fade out of the picture as rapidly as the League of Nations in the later thirties.

"The Dumbarton Oaks plan takes account of the inescapable fact that the Security Council will function for as long as, and only as long as, three major powers can settle any differences between them by the process of discussion.

It Is Idealistic

"It is idealistic in that it promises the birth of an international institution, as imperfect and roughhandy as most human institutions, but capable of machination, international peace and security over a long period-goal which can be attained only by unity between the principal nations, but is an equally major interest of all nations, great and small.

"It is honest in that it does not promise more than it has reasonable hope of achieving. It provides non-certain guarantee against the recurrence of war, should the major powers fall out with one another: for that is guarantee which noninstitution and non-coverant can give.

"The essence of the plan which will be presented to the San Francisco Conference is that it represents a workable system accepted by those whose powers is imperatively required to make it work: and grave responsibility would be assumed by any who, moved by illusory quest of theoretical perfection, sought to upset its prudent balance.

"If the system does not work, perfection to its constitution won't save it from bankruptcy nor the world from perdition. But, if it works, then it will provide, time and scope for development of those ideals which may have been incompletely expressed in its initial form: for in the long run, only security and confidence will furnish the soil in which justice and toleration, responsibility and forbearance, can flourish among the nations and give reality to the time-honored but hitherto unrealized concept of unity of mankind."

BIG COAL STRIKE IN U.S. IS SCHEDULED ON APRIL 1

Bituminous Operators, UMW Unable to Reach Agreement To Extend Contract

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—Soft coal operators in the United States and the United Mine Workers disclosed that they are unable to agree on a joint reply to the Government's request for a soft coal contract extention and it is believed that a strike cannot be averted since there are only four days till April 1, the date set for the strike, a Washington report disclosed today.

In an effort to avert the strike, Harold Ickes, Fuel Administrator, asked the unionists and the operators to continue operations under the present contract even after April 1 until a new contract is arranged. The workers demanded as a condition to their acceptance of this proposal to put off the strike until May 1, and to apply the terms of the new contract, if such should be concluded, from April 1 onward. This offer was immediately repudiated by the unionists and the mine operators.

Simultaneously, a crisis is developing in the coal industry for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers today filed a notice of a labor dispute in the anthracite area of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile, the 400,000 soft coal miners will vote whether or not to strike but it is reported that Lewis will not necessarily call a strike. The vote is a formality required under law because Lewis said that the dispute existed 30 days ago. Operators and miners have been meeting almost daily since March 1 to discuss the demands made by Lewis for a new contract.

CAUSE OF U.S. MEAT LACK

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—The widespread blackmarket in the United States was named as one of the prime causes of the nationwide meat shortage when a special Senate food investigating committee opened an investigation into the food crisis today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The first witness in the special Senate food inquiry said, "An unidentified meat packer said that more than half of the meat sold in western Pennsylvania comes from the black market," the dispatch said. The Senate committee hearing marked the opening of the first series in its efforts to determine what is happening to the nation's food supplies and why they have fallen to such low levels, the dispatch continued. Today's witness will be Wilbur La Roe, Jr., general counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association.

Meantime, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, demanded that the committee find out why the Lend-Lease and the UNRRA are dipping into "our depleted" meat supply when Canada reportedly "has more meat than she knows what to do with," the dispatch continued further, which added that Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, joined Wheeler's demand that the Senate find out why "we send meat to Britain when Canada has so much."

U.S. AID TO FRANCE GIVEN SOLELY TO WIN THE WAR

Supplies for Reconstruction Are Excluded From French-American Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—Supplies solely for reconstruction and rehabilitation purposes are excluded from the Franco-United States Lend-Lease Pact, the underlying principle of which is that until the unconditional surrender of Japan and Germany all supplies and services must be used for the war.

This is the revelation made by Jay Reid in his recent article entitled "The United States and France Sign an Agreement on Lend-Lease," according to the New York Herald Tribune's Washington correspondent. Reid's article, which describes in detail the working of the agreement, follows:

"Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease agreements were formally concluded on February 28 and consisted of three agreements:

(1) Master agreement which is identical to those concluded with the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union and other countries.

(2) Reciprocal agreement similar with those made with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and others.

(3) Agreement under section 3 of the Lend-Lease Act.

"The first two agreements are based on the same principles with the Allies. The third agreement is the first to be concluded with any member of the United Nations.

"The underlying fundamental principle is that until the unconditional surrender of Japan and Germany, all supplies and services under the agreement are directly connected with the prosecution of war.

"Supplies solely for reconstruction and rehabilitation purposes are excluded from the agreements. The amount of supplies will continue to be subject to adjustment according to the changing war conditions.

"The United States, under the Lend-Lease has already furnished France with guns, ammunition, tanks and other finished munitions and supplies for eight French divisions and 300 supporting units aggregating 225,000 men, in addition to the French Air Force of 15,000 men. Supplies to equip additional French divisions units will be furnished under the Lend-Lease.

"War production materials and other vital supplies and services will be furnished under the Lend-Lease until the President decides that it is no longer necessary. After this determination, France may continue to receive undelivered balances of certain supplies paying on the specified credit terms.

"Maximum aid will be furnished under the third agreement as specified in the two schedules.

"Articles and services in the first schedule and their estimated maximum cost is as follows: Raw materials from war use which are essential to civilian supply—cotton, metals, steel, chemicals, synthetic rubber, drugs, medical supplies—$840.000 000; milk, edible oil, seeds—$185 000,000; petroleum supplies, $132,000,000.

"Manufacturing equipment for war production, $250,000,000; freight charges—rental and charter vessels—$220,000,000.

"Supplies services under the first schedule exclude finished armament for immediate use in the French forces.

"Any undelivered balances of the first schedule may be acquired by the French subject to the President's reservation, paying in 30 annual installments beginning July 1, 1946, or on the first day of July, following the delivery with interest at 2⅜ per cent per annum.

"In addition to these supplies and materials under the first schedule, certain categories of long life capital goods will be provided under the second schedule to enable France to produce and transport military equipment and other war goods.

"The goods which have war-connected use are to be supplied by paying in full against th 20 per cent down payment on delivery and balance in equal annual installments within 30 years with the same interest.

"The second schedule—in million dollars—locomotives 200, railroad cars 120, merchant marines 140, harbor watercraft 32, finishing fleet light inland watercraft 50, metal werking machineries 100, industrial equipment 150, machinery for mines and arsenals, etc. 100, total $900,-000,000.

"A large part of the above may also serve for postwar purposes.

"The reciprocal agreement has been made retroactive to D-Day in order to cover supplies and services provided to the United States forces by the French since that time and without payments. In this connection, it is estimated that these supplies and services amount to $1,000,-000,000 and include vehicles, tire batteries, telephones, chemicals and other vital war materials, railroads facilities, services and warehouses."

British-U.S. Policies In 'Liberated' Areas Failure, Says Time

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—"The Allied policy of reconstruction in liberated Europe has proved a failure up to now and even Washington was ready to admit this, writes the American magazine Time. In this connection, the periodical recalls the statement of William Batt, Vice Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, concerning conditions in France. Said Batt: "The Allied supplies to France amount to about one-tenth of what France received during the German occupation. The Germans were clever. They took good care that food supplies were allocated and that the factories and railways were kept in good working order. Today more than half of Paris' workmen are idle. The Germans looked after the French workmen. The Allies have not even given France the chance of working for herself or for the Allies."

F.D.R. SEEKS LOW TARIFF IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Also Desires Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreement For Three Years

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to Congress endorsing the bill which would give the administration the authority to reduce tariff as much as 50 per cent below the present level and also to extend the reciprocal trade agreement for another three years, according to a Washington report.

The President said that the reduction in tariff is necessary "to help build an economically healthy world." He added that the present tariff act does not offer other countries enough to make concessions to the United States.

Republican Congressmen immediately offered strong objections to the President's message and one of the Republican leaders, Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, who loudly opposed the tariff reduction, said that such legislation will close many industries after the war and would cause an unemployment of 60,000,000 men in the United States.

Roosevelt backing the Democratic stand said that tariff adjustment in cooperation with other nations would stimulate world trade and increase industrial production and employment. He said: "This is no longer a question on which Republicans and Democrats should divide." He added that that the purpose of the program is to eliminate economic warfare and lay the basis for a secure and peaceful world that all desires.

The proposed legislation would not require any specific duty reductions. Instead it would allow tariff adjustment and treaties with other nations. However the battle will not begin until late in April after the House is settled down from the Easter recess.

U.S. Tobacco Firms Complain

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—The U.S. Supreme Court agreed today to review the conviction of three major tobacco companies on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, according to a Washington dispatch. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company and the American Tobacco Company complained to the high tribunal that they were deprived of a fair trial by an impartial jury in the U.S. District Court in Lexington, Kentucky, when fines totaling $255,000 were imposed, the dispatch said.

The Yasuda Bank Limited

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: [illegible]

STUDY OF STORK SHOWS INTIMATE FAMILY LIFE

Danish Ornithologist Follows Bird in Interesting Observation of Habits

(Continued From Yesterday)

To witness the first meeting in the springtime of a pair of old storks is to get the impression of a happily-mated couple greeting each other after a separation.

"Long before we suspect that there is a stork approaching the mate in the nest begins to get busy with the liveliest kind of chattering," says Dr. Skovgaard. "It basks with open wings; it gesticulates as only a stork can gesticulate. Gradually, as the arriving bird comes within hearing, it sends down its call from a great height. Before landing on the nest it performs all kinds of antics, joining its mate in 'conversation' for a considerable time."

As a general rule both the male and female stork take turns in brooding. This, however, is frequently interrupted in order to get the healthiest kind of young. The eggs are turned, or moved about, the nest is stirred and aired to make the bed as soft as possible. The brooding stork generally looks after its own food when not sitting, but now and then one goes in search of titbits for the other.

Nest Building Is Engineering Feat

Building a stork nest is a piece of bird engineering, a continuous process until, after several seasons, the nest may be of such monumental size that it topples over from its own weight. The nest often is protected with briers on its outside to discourage uninvited guests. Sparrows, however, consider this a good home site, and pigeons and owls have been known to select the outer layers of the nest as headquarters. The sparrows, in fact, live in armed neutrality with their big neighbor, who now and then makes a thrust with its bill through the loose sticks in the hope of securing an extra meal.

While the stork is under the protection of man, there are other dangers. From the moment it leaves the eggs its existence is perilous. Martens, pole-cats and rats seeks both eggs and young. Fires sometimes destroy an entire stork family. There is a case on record of the stork carrying its young, one by one, to a place of safety when fire threatened the nest. Electric wires claim many victims, especially during the first migratory flight of the inexperienced young storks. Some storks are poisoned by eating moles killed by arsenic that the farmers have scattered to kill burrowing animals.

Hailstorms frequently play havoc with the storks, particularly those entering upon their initial migrations. Dr. Skovgaard relates a catastrophic incident of this kind in Natal, South Africa, where storks were assembled in numbers ready to start northward in February 1931. After the hailstorm was over the ground was scattered with dead and dying storks that never were to reach their homes in Germany, Holland, Poland, as well as Denmark.

Have Idealistic Family Relations

The impression is general that the family of the stork is ideal; that monogamy is the rule, rather than the exception. On this Dr. Skovgaard says: "The rejoicing of the mates at their reunion, and the widowed stork's year-long watching of the old nest, have been taken as evidence of the true relationship that exists between a mated couple. Now, one stork looks very much like another, so it is not so easy to know just what is the situation in a given instance, but close observations do show that, in the case of storks, as in the instances of other creatures, some enjoy a long harmonious existence together while others take a different view of marital obligations. I know of a nest with a pair of storks and another nest nearby with a single male. The two males took turn about standing watch over the hatching female. When one was away on a foraging expedition the other took his place. Although there were six eggs in the nest nothing came of it.

"In another place a male and a female stork each had their own nest. The female was hatching out a batch of eggs when the neighbor paid her a visit. In the belief that he had come to aid in the hatching she went in search of food, but that was not the intention of the male who returned to his own nest.

"Polygamy among the storks is not uncommon, and there are plenty of examples of the widower, or the widow, quickly recovering from the period of mourning. In one instance the female was killed by an electric wire during the hatching period. After the male had been sitting on the eggs a few days he obtained another partner. It is my opinion that changing mates is not an unusual occurrence, but, on the other hand, there are storks who are faithful to each other year after year in the same nest."

For the benefit of those who may never have seen one of these unique birds, Dr. Skovgaard describes one as follows: "It is completely white, with a red beak and long red legs. It has blackwing coverts that reach about two inches beyond the tip of the tail when folded. The legs are naked from the heels upon to where they disappear in the plumage of the body itself. The wing-spread averages a little more than two yards. The height of the bird is about twenty inches to the shoulder. The craw is covered with feathers used to hide the bill when at rest."

U.S. Senators to Europe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—Six United States Senators are to visit Europe next month for an intensive survey of military operations and economic conditions and will return with a report on postwar problems, according to a Washington report. The names of the Senators have not yet been disclosed.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited

Established: 1899

President:
EIZO UEYAMA
Vice-President:
KYOTARO MOTOHASHI
Directors:
Toso Hirano, Tadashi Nakajima
Takeji Kaneda, Yaichi Okamoto,
Tadao Mitsuta.

Head Office: TAIHOKU

Tokyo Branch. No. 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
Tanejiro Sakamoto, Manager

BRANCHES and AGENTS

Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao Giran, Shinchiku Heito, Taito Karenko, Makong, Saei.
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, Anking Chaochow, Chinkan, Kashing Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. Malai: Shonan. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang Djakarta. Lesser Sunda: Singaradja, Denpassar, Borneo: Banjermasin Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, Menado. Ceram: Amboina. Timor: Koepang. New Britain Island: Rabaul. New Guinea: Manokwari. Others: Hongkong. Temporarily Closed: Bombay London New York.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥134,000,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Tejok-Metong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

第三種郵便物認可

COALITION SETUP IN CHINA WOULD LEAD TO CHAOS

Chungking Radio Declares Yenan's Scheme Is No Way To Realize Democracy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—"The coalition government and coalition command as suggested by the Chinese Communist Party can hardly bring about democracy," the Chungking Radio commented recently. The comment follows:

The organization of such a coalition government, which is not based on any law or public consent, can hardly be expected to be "a government by law." To whom this coalition government be responsible is also a question. Although an inter-government council has been proposed, it will still be of no true value as a conference if not accepted by the entire people and it will in no way be responsible to the people.

It is also hardly possible for the coalition government to call for a people's congress as the government is not organized by the congress and thus it cannot be expected to be responsible to the congress.

Fair Election Impossible

The organization of different parties does not exist in all parts of China. Only a few parties exist in a particular locality. This is not a national phenomena and no fair election can be achieved under such circumstances. Furthermore, it is hardly possible to hold an election when communication between free China and the occupied areas is constantly interrupted and migration of populace in wartime has been very great. Even though an election is possible, how can a congress be convened under wartime transportation difficulty to solve all political and military controversies among the different parties. Besides, people in areas that will be recovered in the forthcoming counteroffensive may be opposed to the views of a congress elected by the people in free China. In that case how can the situation be remedied?

On the other hand, a coalition government in theory is a government in which all parties will be responsible. But in reality, different parties may tend to drag each other toward a bad turn of events. It tends to become a government of irresponsibility or a government without a clear demarcation of responsibility.

A coalition government can easily become a government in which high posts are assigned to people not because of their own merit but because they are leaders of the different parties. A coalition government that is not guided by healthy and strong public opinion, constituent parties not accustomed to working together, can hardly be expected to be efficient.

From the angle of the approach of public opinion, a coalition government may degenerate into a government that is neither united nor responsible, with each minister attacking the other because of their party affiliations. When there is no public opinion or a people's representative party to "sanction" the government disagreement, chaos will result.

Made Some Changes

The coalition government and coalition command as suggested by the Chinese Communist Party, granted that the suggestions are accepted by the Kuomintang, can hardly bring about democracy due to the above mentioned reasons. On the other hand, the Kuomintang has made a number of changes for the good. There has not been enough time to decide whether the changes are widespread enough.

A coalition government at the present moment, even if it materializes, would fall short of the requirement of security, democratic principles, and public opinion. In other words, when all armed forces do not yet belong to the country, when there is no public opinion, and when there is no people's representative party, the coalition government can only be effective when all the constituent parties in the government are willing to assume their own responsibilities. The people have no control whatever over the government and any of the constituent parties. Such a government may be something new to the people and the world to give new hope, yet it is not necessarily the government by the people and it may not necessarily open a road to democracy and constitutionalism and it may not necessary be a government that will bring about long term peace and order.

If the people's rights and freedom are protected, a healthy and forceful public opinion is established, and administrative responsibility is clearly defined, foundation of the government by the people and law is established, the armed forces are nationalized, the reform of the Kuomintang is carried out and all parties can conduct party activities in all parts of China, then the cooperation among the different parties can be truly achieved and with a common plan for the reconstruction of China, a truly organized China will be realized.

Annamese, Cambodian Patriots Liberated From French Indo-China's Devils' Isle

By F. FUKUNAGA and A. AOI
Of the Military Press Corps

PULO CONDOR, March 27.—After three years of exiled misery on this island, the Devils' Isle of French Indo-China, the patriotic leaders of the Annam and Cambodian independence movements have been liberated. More than 1,500 Annamese and Cambodian patriots had been exiled for political crimes to this island and had been barely keeping body and soul together awaiting the day on which their dream of independence would be realized.

In order to bring to these patriots the joyful news of their countries' liberation, a vessel set out to this island on March 19. Allowed to accompany the liberation mission, these correspondents became the first outsiders to set foot on the forbidden island of Pulo Condor and view the inner aspects of the prison in all its naked ugliness.

Are Natural Prisons

Most of the prisoners on the island are political prisoners, but it is said that there are about 2,000 persons convicted of murder, robbery and arson. There are three building blocs; the first two contain convicts imprisoned for general serious crimes, and the third houses the political prisoners. In addition, there are prison buildings at four other points on the island; which house the sick, the run down and old. These four prisons had been built by utilizing the natural features, and are natural prisons.

Entering the third cell bloc, the correspondents saw several hundred prisoners, stark naked and working at primitive handiwork, making palm thread. Those who were not emaciated were bloated with a sickly greenish coloring. All were afflicted with ugly skin diseases.

A nauseating stench hit the correspondents' nostrils, making them feel that these men were not human beings but animals. Could these be the patriots of Annam, Cambodia and Laos, who once had risked their lives for the attainment of their motherlands' independence? As the correspondents directed their cameras toward the prisoners, the latter looked toward them without any expression. They were living corpses who had lost the power of speech and expression because of the cruel punishment meted out to them.

In one solitary cell bloc were several score prisoners, their legs shackled by heavy chains. Holding heavy wooden boxes in each of their hands, these miserale creatures, swayed their bodies back and forth and begged for food. A surge of boiling rage shook the correspondents. By cruel methods applied by their oppressors, these men had been deprived of their inherent characters, dignity and talents and reduced to the level of animals.

Suddenly, a middle aged Annamese prisoner rushed to the correspondents and handed them a small piece of paper. On it was hastily written in Chinese characters: "It has been three years since we were thrown into this prison on the charge that we were pro-Japanese. Fortunately you have now come. We wish to be liberated. Given freedom, we will gather our comrades and join in the war, to bring about the swift realization of Asianism. There are about 200 of our comrades here. We ask you to liberate them together with us."

Were Fiery Patriots

Among these patriots should be about 10 persons whom the correspondents had heard about but whom they had never seen. They were fiery patriots who had acted under the cloak of being Communists and direct patriots who had fought as such. But the living dead prisoners before the correspondents no longer showed any signs of the fiery action they used to possess.

Later the correspondents met the four Cambodian patriots who were to be released today. A vast nationalist demonstration was held in August, 1942, in Phnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia led by the great priest, Hamcho, and President Patsoom of the newspaper Naharabatta. The priest was revered as the Living Buddha of Phnom-Penh. The demonstration led to a demand that Cambodia be given complete independence, and the demand enveloped the entire capital. At that time about 3,000 patriots were arrested by the French police and 32 of them sentenced to death or life imprisonment and exiled to Pulo Condor. Since that time the situation in the Indo-Chinese peninsula had undergone a vast change.

The sacrifice in blood of tens of thousands of patriots, all their efforts, resulted in the independence of the Kingdom of Annam on March 11 and the declaration of independence by the Kingdom of Cambodia on March 13.

Sobbed With Emotion

From the lips of the three patriots, Patsoom, Nondon and Mor, who had learned last night that they were to be released and, now came forth dressed in white suits, the correspondents learned for the first time that the great priest, Hamcho had passed away on October 2, 1943. The priest passed away after having gone into a fast on the first anniversary of his arrival in prison. The young patriot Mor, sobbed with emotion, crying, "The priest died saying that he was dying to give us the strength to live on."

The priest Hamcho did not die in vain, for as he prophesized, the Cambodian patriots were going home to a free motherland. Listening to the ideals of constructing their country expressed by the patriots, whose characteristic Indo-Chinese eyes flashed impressively, the correspondents felt certain that the day would come when the Cambodian people regain the glory attained by the Khemer civilization, shown in the relics of Angkor

STRESS GROWTH OF MIND

Pediatricians Watch Psychical, as Well as Physical Signs

In years to come, building blocks, crayons and puzzle boards may well take place beside the stethoscope and tongue depressor as tools of the pediatrician's trade. Doctors are now plugging away at the thesis that medicine must be concerned with all aspects of a child's development, not merely with physical disorders. To these men the testing and supervision of behavior are as much a part of pediatries as the diagnosis and treatment of the mumps.

But whereas the diagnosis of a swollen jaw is a relatively simple matter, the interpretation of behavior presents many problems. What does it mean if a two-year-old is able to build a tower of ten blocks or a six-month-old infant disregards a proferred rattle? Like any scientist, the pediatrician would not venture an explanation on so little evidence, but if he had examined the babies under what he calls a sample life situation, if he had studied the case histories and medical reports, he might tell you that the two-year-old would become an unusually gifted adult and the baby was mentally defective.

His interpretation is based on his unique knowledge of what pre-school children can be expected to do at any given age.

He can tell you, for example, that most two-year-olds can build a tower of only seven blocks and that at six months most babies will grasp and shake a rattle.

The first problem in working out the yardstick of infant development was to evolve an examination technique that, unlike the Binet intelligence test, would reveal not merely intelligence but all aspects of behavior—physical abilities, language, judgment, and social adaptability. The system which was finally evolved consists simply of recording how a child reacts to carefully selected toys and problems, and how he copes with the situations of everyday life.

It is evident that mental growth is one aspect of physical growth and follows just as definite a pattern. Marked deviations from that pattern call for diagnosis and treatment. It also is evident that, on the basis of behavior during the first months of life, a knowing physician could predict a child's development in later years.

Frequently, difficulties arise from the improper handling of otherwise normal youngsters. Overambitious parents typically expect their hopefuls to rise to behavior habits—toilet responsibility, table manners—for which the child is simply not sufficiently developed. Just as it is useless to try to teach a baby to walk until he's ready, so is it useless—and often dangerous—to try to force social education. In nine out of ten cases, the best advice that can be given worried parents is to have faith in nature's law of development. What looks like a problem is often no more than a psychological growing pain.

MITSUI TO UP CAPITAL

To Make Loans to Essential Wartime Industries

The Mitsui Company has decided to increase its capital to ¥500,000,000 from ¥300,449,500 with an increase of ¥199,550,500 following the extraordinary shareholders' general meeting scheduled to be held on April 18, with the aim of making loans to essential wartime industries.

In order to increase the capital, 3,991,010 shares of ¥50 each will be issued, and consequently each shareholder except the Mitsui family is to be allotted one new share to each share he owns and the remainders will be divided among the Mitsui family members.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 2880, 2891

MINAMI NAMED TO LEAD NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Sees Koiso; Reaches Accord on Questions Relating to Rule Aid Organs

General Jiro Minami, former Governor General of Chosen and at present a member of the Privy Council, has been recommended as President of the new political party which is expected to be formally inaugurated on March 30.

Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tadao Oasa, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Takuo Godo and Hideyuki Miyoshi, all veteran Diet men who have been entrusted with the task of choosing the leader of the proposed party by the New Political Party Preparatory Commission have since March 16 been busy working on their job and on March 25 they reached an accord of opinion in recommending General Minami as head of the Party. The decision was accepted by the Preparatory Commission on Tuesday.

General Minami called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at 2 p.m. Tuesday and an agreement of opinion was reached by the two on questions relating to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps. General Minami also conferred with Yonezo Maeda, Transportation and Communications Minister, Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister and Count Hideo Kodama, Education Minister.

The General hails from Oita Prefecture and is 72 years old. He has occupied such important military posts as Commander of the 16th Division, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Commander of the Chosen Army and a member of the Supreme Military Council. He was appointed War Minister in the Wakatsuki Cabinet in 1931. Later he became Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Hsinking and was Governor General of Chosen from August, 1936, to May, 1942. During his tenure of office as the Governor General, General Minami was often mentioned as a candidate for premiership and has a wide range of acquaintances among political circles.

Koo En Route to U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—Out of the 10 Chungking delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held in San Francisco on April 25, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, is en route to the United States, says a Chungking report. It added that Ambassador to Washington Wei Tao-ming and Dr. Carson Chang are already in America while the other delegates will leave China soon for the conference. Bung Pi-wu, Chinese Communist, is also included in the delegation.

Ho, McClure End Tour

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 27.—General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff of the Chungking Army, and Major General Robert McClure, Commanding General of the Chungking Combat Command of the United States Forces in China, returned to Kunming on March 23 from a 11 day tour of inspection of Chungking units garrisoned in southern Yunnan, according to a Chungking report. It said that their trip took them as close as 15 miles from the French Indo-China border.

Morishima En Route Here

Domei

HARBIN, March 28.—Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to Moscow left Harbin for Hsinking today and will leave there for Tokyo on March 30. Minister Morishima is expected to stay in Tokyo for about a month.

SAVE and PROTECT Your EYES
EXPERT TESTS and FITTINGS to Your Requirements in All Our Optical Work

S. Matsushima
Opticians
1, 3-chome, Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374
A few doors past Itoya stations

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.

H. KIDO Co.

Tel.: Motomachi 2888.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, March 28

MAKE US FIGHT WITH LIGHT BODY

TOKYO—Ever since the foundation of our Empire, the perfect union between the military and the people has been the principle of our national organization. Therefore, regardless of war or peace times, in our country there is no problem whatsoever about our people's organization.

Speaking of the structure for the fight with the total power, that structure, too, is in our country that very union between the military and the farming populace, who are all soldiers, too. This fact should as a matter of course be known to the entire nation.

It is indeed right that Prime Minister Koiso has now admonished the people to awaken, as a means to cope with the present national crisis. And it goes without saying that the people must be thorough in it, must take action based on this true principle, and thereby offer their body and soul voluntarily to overcome the unprecedented crisis. And this also is the way to overcome this crisis.

The Government, too, is making efforts in the execution of all measures on this fundamental tune. For are there any particular mistake in its ends and means. The people on their part believe that those measures are being enforced strongly and wish to become the shield for the protection of the Empire.

Because every job is being done "amidst the enemy," the people are prepared to face some unavoidable confusion and are ready of their own accord to collaborate with the Government measures. To those people, the possible maximum of facilities must be extended. The Government, too, is making its utmost efforts concerning this point. Completion of a structure enabling the people to fight with light bodies is the short-cut to the perfect union of the military and the farming people who are all soldiers, too.

HOPES IN NEW POLITICAL UNION

TOKYO—For the new political union, already the name and the articles of association have been decided upon and it is believed to start activities shortly. With the Diet session having ended, too, those developments are in the focal point of the people's attention. How those measures have been progressing since the decision to dissolve the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, is not clear to the people. The people know as much as this: that the only remaining problem is concerning the highest leader, be he called a president or a party head.

As to the feelings of the people toward the formation of the new party, frankly speaking, they are in the majority disinterested. Yet, this does not mean that therefore the start of that new political union is considered as something superfluous. In view of the present war situation, everybody is hoping for the birth of a new political union. The minds of the people hope for the appearance of a new political union in keeping with the war situation.

The people know that the new political union is nothing officially-made, but something based on the spontaneous volition of the people themselves, and that the Government is collaborating in this departure. However, as far as the people's feelings go, the result would not be satisfactory if all this is merely being done pro forma.

The formation of a new political union based on balance of power among the concerned would be opposite to expectations. No matter who will become the president, it is believed that this expectation of the people in the new political union is being fully understood. War starts in politics and ends there. This is what everybody knows. But the people of today would not allow that abstract political games were to be carried out behind the high-sounding name of politics. The program of the new political union announces to aim at the general gathering of the true patriots. The people hope that this will be realized, in name and in fact, by the new political union.

ENEMY LANDING IN OKINAWA GROUP

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—At last the enemy has landed on the Okinawa Group. What is forthcoming will be just what we expect, requiring nothing to be further added here. Just at this juncture the whole nation should cast off everything with the determination of making a sortie against the enemy. This casting off of everything means the throwing away of all selfish will. And it also means the abandonment of all outward appearance and the return to our true and original state.

Previously, our Yiojima Island was lost, and now the enemy has extended his inordinate ambition to the Okinawa Group. There is no need of any further explanation in connection with this development.

Those who have not yet cast off everything feel fear and develop a weak spirit just because they have not done so. If everything is cast off, there will be no fear at all and no need of glossing over the situation. Time is facing us to do this casting-off. Nay, it is just the time for us to divest ourselves of everything. When the nation throw away everything and come rushing naked, it will be just a chance for a counter-attack against the enemy.

Wang Yin-tai in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 27.—Wang Yin-tai, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, arrived here today to attend the ceremony scheduled to take place in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking. While here, he will report to the Nanking Government on the conditions in North China.

We SELL or EXCHANGE New and Used Typewriters

Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3961

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
N. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
96, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO PEARLS
Fine Jewels

K. MIKIMOTO
12, 6-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO
(Opposite the Matsuzakaya Dept. Store)

KOBE HOTEL
VERY SUITABLE FOR LARGE AND SMALL GATHERINGS.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe, Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

NITTO BLACK TEA

Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

SPECIAL SUGAR RATION SET

Will Be Given Out as Chen's Gift To People of Tokyo

The gift of sugar from Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, to the people of Tokyo has been delayed through transportation and other reasons but according to instructions of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry, a special ration of 20 momme corresponding to the amount of the gift to each person, will be made in all 35 wards of the metropolis to everyone including those who receive meal tickets instead of household rations and air raid victims from April 1 from the reserve sugar held by the Government and the metropolis.

In the 35 wards the first coupon for sugar ration in the household ration book will be used while in other parts the special numbered coupons in the household ration book will be utilized. Rationing will begin in the metropolis from April 1 to April 7 with rationing in other parts expected to take place generally at the same time.

For those who have lost their ration books through raids, special sugar tickets will be issued on application to the ward or city office. Those who receive meal tickets will make use of their purchase coupons. Where the place of rationing has been burnt down, a temporary place will be set up.

TO REVISE POSTAL RATES

Handling of Mail Also to Be Simplified From April 1

Postal rates will be revised from April 1. Together with the simplification in handling mail, the new changes aim at more efficient stamp supply at the same time simplifying charges for various classes of mail.

Old post cards may be used with additional stamps on the cards or as occasion calls for they may be taken to post offices to be stamped there with receipt stamps.

For first class mail including ordinary letters up to 20 grams and for printed mail up to 100 grams the charge is 10 sen. For second class mail post cards are five sen, and return post cards and letter-cards 10 sen. For third class mail rate for periodicals issued more than once a month up to 100 grams is five sen while for newspapers, gazettes and bulletins up to 100 grams the rate is three sen.

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged

U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803

Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 128, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2517.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Sale

BABY-swing, Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC hair dryer (with foreign motor), beauty parlor equipment. Show cases, finger-nail polish (foreign make). Rentan stove (iron) and fuels (bogo rentan, 6 inches). Large round plate-glass mirror, sofa, table, occasional chairs, waiting-room furniture. Apply Box 447, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on politics, science, fiction, etc. Apply Box 445, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEMO pad for engagement, 54 pages (54 weeks). Size: 8" X 5". Price ¥2.00 per copy. Apply Box 442, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE bottle of old Scotch Whisky (Jos. Herrscher's Red Label) to highest bidder.
Apply Box 446, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO (Bluthner); roll top desk; revolving easy chair; three chairs, sofa; and round table.
Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 7 tubes, moderate price. Phone 48-2294, or apply Box 11, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COUCH-BED, small size sofa, and a pair of lady's rubber rain shoes (size 9.7-10 mon) wanted. Foreign make preferred. Please phone Shibuya (46) 2505.

SUITCASE and small size trunk wanted immediately. Apply Box 449, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 654 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiyo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-3860.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0815.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese language.

THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"

A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast, and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.

KURODA SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Osaka, Nippon

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 852, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 803, 603, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1945

A Protest Against Barbarism

The Japanese Government, it has been revealed, has formally protested through appropriate channels to the United States Government against the recent indiscriminate American bombings of the civilian population of Japan's most congested cities. In view of the incorrigibly immoral character of the American enemy as proved by his many atrocities since the war began, it is hardly to be expected that the Japanese protest will have any deterrent effect on future American conduct. Moral force being beyond American comprehension, American conduct will have to be restrained by armed might, which is the only force lawless savages, such as the Americans have proved themselves to be, can be expected to understand. But, for the sake of the record before the civilized peoples of the world, it is appropriate that the Japanese Government has taken steps to register a formal protest.

The facts of the case are plain for everyone to see, and as indeed neutral observers of unquestioned integrity have seen and testified. They are that the American air raiders have wantonly rained explosives and incendiaries on the most crowded residential and commercial sections of the Japanese cities in an obvious attempt at the mass murder of the innocent civilian population. If the motive of the Americans was to weaken the Japanese morale through terrorization, they have not succeeded, for the spirit of the Japanese, far from being broken, has only been fired to a new pitch of intensity by these assaults. But in so far as the physical effects are concerned, the American raiders have succeeded to the extent that they have devastated vast areas of civilian dwelling quarters and have burned to death an appalling multitude of helpless women, children, and the aged who had no chance of escape. In the magnitude of the sheer horror and torture inflicted on civilian populations, there is nothing in the experience of Europe during the past five years of war or in the whole history of the world, for that matter, which approaches what has been done in the recent American raids on Japanese cities.

The heinous nature of the American crime is all the more inexcusable in view of the fact that this wholesale butchery of innocent civilians could have had no conceivable military object. These attacks were not directed against military installations nor against industrial plants. There is not even the excuse that the damage to the civilian population was unavoidably incidental to attacks on neighboring legitimate targets. The American bombs, strewn methodically over wide areas in which a large population of non-combatants was known to be thickly massed together, could have only been intended for the deliberate mass massacre of civilians. Even the lame alibi that home industries are a factor in Japan's war production cannot hold up in view of the fact that the American attacks were not confined to the industrialized areas but were spread indiscriminately over tremendous areas. This is most emphatically not war, but mere attempt at the terrorization of the civilian populace through the most horrible means ever conceived by a fiendish mind.

No one expects war to be anything but a nasty bloody business, but civilized countries make reasonable attempts to spare at least innocent civilians from as much needless barbarity as possible. Not only with respect to the sparing of civilians but even with respect to methods of warfare between combatant forces, international law attempts to lay down some rules in the interests of decency. With regard to civilian populations, the ethics of warfare are particularly clear. Although not formally adopted in a treaty, the Draft Rules of Aerial Warfare drawn up at The Hague in 1923 by a Commission of Jurists for the Revision of the Rules of Warfare, definitely stipulate that:

1. Aerial bombardment for the purpose of terrorizing the civilian population, of destroying or damaging private property not of military character, or of injuring non-combatants is prohibited.

2. Aerial bombardment is legitimate only when directed exclusively at a military objective.

3. The bombardment of cities, towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings not in the immediate neighborhood of the operations of land forces is prohibited. In cases where military objectives are so situated that they cannot be bombarded without indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population, aircraft must abstain from bombardment.

It is significant that in the drafting of these rules, the American delegate, who was none other than the famous John Bassett Moore, played a most prominent part and argued most strongly in favor of every possible means for the protection of non-combatants.

It is also significant that in September, 1937, Joseph C. Grew, at that time the American Ambassador to Tokyo and now Undersecretary of State, delivered a note to the Japanese Government which stated: "This Government (i.e. the American Government) holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large population engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to the principles of law and humanity." Then at the time of the opening of the European war in September of 1939, President Roosevelt appealed to each of the belligerent Powers to affirm that "its armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations".

What has happened to these earlier American strictures against the bombing of civilians? Of course, in view of her long record of perfidy and hypocrisy, it is not surprising that the United States should have completely repudiated her pious pretensions. It is not surprising that the United States should feel no compunctions about contradicting in deed the insincere words of her lying statesmen. But even if international rules and the statements of her officials meant nothing to her, a country which has any pretensions at all to being civilized might have been expected to have some respect for common decency and consideration for humanity.

The Americans have shown, however, that they are utterly lacking in any ability to understand the principles of humanity. Whatever may be the state of their material civilization, they are nothing but lawless savages in spirit who are ruled by fiendish passions and unrestrained lust for blood. Against such enemies of decency and humanity, the civilized world must rise in protest and back up that protest with punitive force. Only through the complete chastisement of such barbarians can the world be made safe for civilization.

A Year Ago Today

March 29, 1944

On behalf of the Japanese Government, Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Japanese Minister stationed at Kalgan, Mengchiang, presented ¥2,000,000 to Wu Hao-ling, President of the Political Council of the Mengchiang Government, as Japan's monetary aid for increasing the production of foodstuffs in Mengchiang. The presentation was held at the Embassy in the afternoon.

* * *

A formation of 10 enemy planes, including P-40's and P-51's belonging to the American air force in China in the morning attempted to raid Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, but was fiercely challenged by Japanese planes which shot down one American raider and repulsed the remaining enemy aircraft.

* * *

U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson, admitted the critical position of the anti-Axis in view of the Japanese advance into India and the failure of the anti-Axis operations at Cassino in Italy, a Washington report disclosed.

* * *

President Roosevelt signed the bill authorizing the participation by the United States in the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to the extent of $1,350,000,000, according to a Washington dispatch.

EAST AND WEST

By RENE GUENON

III

If one examines which branches of the pretended progress most frequently come up for consideration today, which ones are imagined by our contemporaries to be the starting point of all the rest, it will be seen that they only amount to two: "material progress' and "moral progress." To be sure, there are some who still talk about "intellectual progress," but for them this phrase is essentially a synonym of "scientific progress," and it applies above all to the development of the experimental sciences and of their applications.

Here again there comes to light this degradation of intelligence which ends in identifying it with the most limited and inferior of all its uses, experimenting upon matter for solely practical purposes. The so-called "intellectual progress" is thus no more, to be accurate, than "material progress" itself, and in intelligence was only that, and Bergson's definition of it would have to be accepted. Actually it never enters the heads of most Westerners today that intelligence is anything else. For them it no longer amounts even to reason in its Cartesian sense, but to the lowest part of this reason, to its most elementary functions, to what always remains closely connected with this world of the senses which they have made the one exclusive field of their activity.

For those who know that there is something else and who persist in giving words their true meaning there can be no question in our time of "intellectual progress," but on the contrary of decadence, or to be still more accurate, of intellectual ruin. Because there are some lines of development which are incompatible, it is precisely this which is the forfeit paid for "material progress," the only progress whose existence during the last centuries is a real fact. It may be called scientific progress if one insists, but only in an extremely limited acceptance of the word, and a progress which is very much more industrial than scientific.

Material development and pure intellectuality proceed in opposite directions. He who sinks himself in the one becomes necessarily further removed from the other. It should be carefully noted that we say here intellectuality and not rationality, for the domain of reason is only intermediate, as it were, between that of the senses and that of the higher intellect. Though reason receives a reflection of intellect, even while denying it and believing itself to be the human being's highest faculty, it is always from the evidence of the sense that the notions which it works on are drawn.

In other words, what is general, the proper object of reason, and consequently of science which is reason's work, though it is not of the sensible order of things, proceeds none the less from what is individual, which is perceived by the senses. It may be said to be beyond the sensible, but not aboye it. It is only the universal, the object of pure intellect, that is transcendant, and in the light of the universal even the general itself becomes one with the individual. That is the fundamental distinction between metaphysical knowledge and scientific knowledge. The total absence of the former and the disordered development of the latter are the most striking characteristics of Western civilization in its present state.

Materialism and Sentimentality

As for the conception of "moral progress," it represents the other predominant factor in the modern mentality, that is, sentimentality. The presence of this element does not serve in the least to make us modify the judgment which we formulated in saying that the Western civilization is altogether material. We are well aware that some people seek to oppose the domain of sentiment to that of matter, to make the development of the one a sort of counterbalance against the spread of the other, and to take for their ideal an equilibrium as settled as possible between these two complementary elements.

Such is perhaps, when all is said and done, the thought of the intuitionists who, associating intelligence inseparably with matter, hope to deliver themselves from it with the help of a rather vaguely defined instinct. Such is still more certainly the thought of the pragmatists, who make utility a substitute for truth and consider it at one and the same time under its material and moral aspects. We see here too how fully pragmatism expresses the particular tendencies of the modern world, and above all of the Anglo-Saxon world, which is one of its most typical portions.

Indeed, materialism and sentimentality, far from being in opposition, can scarcely exist one without the other, and they both attain side by side to their maximum development. The proof of this lies in America, where, the worst pseudo-mystical extravagances come to birth and spread with incredible ease, at the very time when industrialism and the passion for "business" are being carried to a pitch that borders on madness. When things have reached this state it is no longer an equilibrium which is set up between the two tendencies, but two disequilibriums side by side which instead of counterbalancing aggravate each other.

It is easy to see the cause of this phenomenon. Where intellectuality is reduced to a minimum, it is quite natural that sentiment should assume the mastery; and sentiment, in itself, is very close to the material order of things. There is nothing in all that concerns psychology, more narrowly dependent on organism, and, in spite of Bergson, it is obviously sentiment and not intellect which is bound up with matter. The intuitionists may reply, as we are well aware, that intelligence, such as they conceive it, is bound up with inorganic matter (it is always Cartesian mechanics and its derivations that they have in mind) and sentiment with living matter, which seems to them to rank higher in the scale of existences. But whether inorganic or living, it is always matter, and in its domain there can never be any but sensible things. It is indeed impossible for the modern mentality, and for the philosophers who represent it, to escape from this limitation.

Two Tendencies

Strictly speaking, if it be insisted that there are two different tendencies, then one must be assigned to matter and one to life, and this distinction may serve as a fairly satisfactory way of classing the great superstitions of our epoch. But we repeat, they both belong to the same order of things and cannot really be dissociated from each other. They are on one and the same plane, and not superposed in hierarchy. It follows then that the "moralism" of our contemporaries is really nothing but the necessary complement of their practical materialism; and it would be an utter illusion to seek to exalt one to the detriment of the other because, going necessarily together, they both develop simultaneously along the same lines, which are those of what is termed, by common accord, "civilization."

We have just seen why the conception of "material progress" and "moral progress" are inseparable, and why our contemporaries are almost as indefatigably engrossed with the latter as with the former. We have in no way contested with the existence of "material progress," but only its importance. We maintain that it is not worth the intellectual loss which it causes, and it is impossible to think differently without being altogether ignorant of true intellectuality.

Now, what is to be thought of the reality of "moral progress?" That is a question which it is scarcely possible to discuss seriously, because in this realm of sentiment everything depends on individual appreciation and preference. Everything gives the name "progress" to what is in conformity with his own inclinations, and, in a word, it is impossible to say that one is right any more than another.

(To Be Concluded)

WAR FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF ASIA

Japan Is Determined to Free Asia From Anglo-American Imperialism

By CHUICHI OHASHI
Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

II

The historical course of Greater East Asia emancipation which had become thus entangled because of the China Affair surged toward its last goal with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941. The Imperial Forces promptly drove out the Anglo-American Powers from the Southern Regions. The desires of the various peoples of the Southern Regions for independence found realization and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations was adopted as the fundamental policy of the Common Prosperity Region. The only remaining task for us Asiatics is to crush the fighting will of the Anglo-American enemies who are trying to obstruct our East Asiatic construction.

Now, I wish to call the attention of the readers to the meaning of the Joint Declaration. This declaration was born of Japan's bitter experiences in conducting the China Incident and represents our future course of national development. The declaration is not a piece of scheming propaganda like the Atlantic Charter which the Anglo-American enemies have adopted in order to beguile third nations for the ultimate object of achieving their world domination and of maintaining their status quo in world affairs.

In other words, the Joint Declaration is an indication of the fact that the Japanese people have succeeded in liquidating their imperialistic tendency of the Anglo-Americans to which they were exposed since the days of the Meiji Era, that they have gone back to their ideal of the national foundation, namely, universal brotherhood and that they have become apostles of East Asian emancipation. Thus, it may be said that the China Incident itself was, after all, a necessary process of Asiatic emancipation and herein we see the benevolent hand of Divine Providence.

We are now in the last and most difficult stage of East Asiatic emancipation. In this connection, it is necessary to have a clearly-defined conception of what Greater East Asia is since it is the object of emancipation. For the attainment of this goal, the following conditions are necessary: (1) The desire for emancipation must come from the peoples of the various regions under consideration; (2) no fetters should be imposed on these peoples by Japan after their emancipation; and (3) Japan should carry out her obligation to emancipate these peoples at whatever cost.

Common Cultural Heritage

For one year following my resignation from the Government of Manchoukuo in 1939, I made an extensive trip to all the parts of the Southern Regions except the Philippines as well as India, my object being to make an observation of the realities of Occidental imperialism and the attitude of the peoples of these countries toward Japan. I found that the majority of the peoples of these countries had some blood relationship with our Japanese race and that they also had a common cultural heritage with us, having been fundamentally influenced by Indian culture. I also discovered that the more enlightened elements in these countries were friendly inclined toward Japan and their advanced elements entertained the hope of emancipating their own countries from the chains of cruel Occidental imperialism with the assistance of Japan. As these elements entertained the hope of being freed through our help, I realized that it was our duty toward them to assist them in the fulfillment of their aspirations, especially in view of their racial and cultural relations and ties with our nation. Thus, I am convinced that the territory to be emancipated by the power of Japan should be limited to that area which is racially and culturally connected with us and whose inhabitants entertain the hope of being emancipated by Japan's assistance.

Thus, on the basis of our blood, territorial and cultural ties, we are now advancing our standard of emancipation, riding on the wind of Asiatic restoration which began to blow toward the West since the days of the Russo-Japanese War, and are now engaged in a life and death struggle against Anglo-American imperialism. For this reason we are absolutely convinced of our ultimate victory, whatever may be the vicissitudes of the war, so long as we remain the undisputed apostle of Asiatic emancipation and exert our utmost endeavors as such.

Emancipation of East Asia

In short, our war aim in its negative aspect is our self-preservation, but in its positive aspect, it is the emancipation of Greater East Asia. Contrary to the ancient Mongolians we have no intention to extend our arm to the Occident which God gave to the white races; in fact we have never had such ambitions. On the other hand, we have an ardent desire to emancipate Greater East Asia which God gave to us Asiatics and to restore liberty to the peoples of this region. Instead of demanding unconditional surrender by the enemy nations, or trying to annihilate their races from the face of the earth, we demand that they withdraw their oppressive hands from East Asia, so that East Asia might be restored to its inherent condition and its peoples may be enabled to live as they please. If, therefore, our enemies really believe in their high sounding war aims and lofty aspirations, they should not hesitate to cooperate with us in the realization of the principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. But in reality, the enemies are determined to eradicate Greater East Asia and Japan from the map of the world and to fight until these objects are realized. To do this, the Anglo-American enemies will have to annihilate Japan who is the faithful guardian of East Asia in this war and to place the entire peoples of East Asia under permanent enslavement. The enemies must have gone insane when they describe as a war of emancipation their attempt to destroy the independence Japan has given or is about to give to the peoples of the Southern Region and to keep the people of India in their bondage. The real object of the enemies is to eradicate East Asia and the Japanese race. At present, the enemies are supporting Chungking, but it is a foregone conclusion that when Japan has been defeated and Chungking should become strong, it will also be subjected to the same fate as Japan, namely, total extinction. It is not only Japan and China that have a common destiny of life and death; the fate of all the peoples of Greater East Asia is at stake today.

(End)

AMERICA AS I SEE IT

American Culture and Act Symbolize Capitalism

By YOSHIRO NAGAYO
Lecturer at Meiji University

II

As her history is short, American culture has no depth and naturally is not refined but, on the other hand as the nation is young she is robust and healthy and full of sporting fighting spirit. No old man psychology is to be found anywhere as in the case of France or Italy. And again they seek highly stimulating entertainment and sensual pleasures and excitements but once called back to their places of duty be it research laboratory or work desk, they suddenly change their mood; and, absorbed in their respective jobs, they change into different personalities altogether. When they lose a ball game, of course, they become down hearted but they are good losers and forget their sting of defeat immediately. Their habit of quick change of temperament is clear-cut and decisive and their national motto of "play well and work well" can not be very well imitated by the Japanese. A continental characteristic, if you may call it that, but they are certainly open-hearted about everything. This national characteristic is attributable to the efficiency and economical standard of materialism. In a word, American culture and art simply equals capitalism itself. It appears to oppose the Leftist principle but fundamentally they are common in that both are based upon the common cornerstone of almighty materialism. Both make good quarrel mates. But the real lofty culture and art is born, not from the materialistic atmosphere but from an ideal surpassing both materialism and Leftism.

Correct Observation Difficult

It is too childish to worship America but, at the same time, it is being too simple-minded just to look down upon her in sheer contempt. But it is extremely difficult to render a correct observation and recognition of things in general. It is not an easy task to make a correct observation of only one man and judge him as such; so it goes for one nation and one race. Fuehrer Command took such pains to study and investigate the actual condition of Soviet Russia but she could not obtain the correct truth of the neighbor. Of course, we may say that we didn't know America at all but conversely America's misunderstanding of Japan and things Japanese must have been greater as attested by her attitude toward Japan. Even now her knowledge of Japan may not have advanced very far. As a matter of fact to humiliate and insult another country is mutual all over the world and it is said that this feeling is most intense among the Italians. The more declined the cultural and the strength of a nation the more pronounced this feeling and conversely the more progressive the nation the more knowledge it possesses of other country's conditions. This holds true of individuals also.

Viewed from another angle, the reason why we were urged to possess a feeling of contempt for America was due to the presence of many America-worshippers for whom we could not help holding a feeling of contempt. To these people the country which can supply them with all the things they wish for is not France, Germany, Italy, or Britain but almighty America herself.

But today we must not be such a child as to be swayed by such a flippant feeling. The moment they touch the American shores even those with a refined cultural background are quite awe-stricken with the superflous supply of goods both in quality and quantity. Indeed, to superficial and ignorant laymen who only understand the materialistic side, this feeling should be much stronger. However, we must acknowledge that even though one country's culture is materialistic it does not follow that another country's culture which is spiritual and not materialistic, is necessarily superior than the former in its fundamentals. For these must exist a clear distinction in the fundamentals of the two.

Let us go back a little. A certain American travelled through Manchoukuo and in looking through the scenery from the train window he exclaimed that he felt as though he were travelling through his own country. Besides the vast plains outside, perhaps the train ride itself reminded him of America. But there is more than a hint in his passing remark. What could it be? There is one similarity between these two nations and that is both of them are young, historically speaking. Although we say similarity, there is a big difference in the number of years since their founding but in as much as Britain recognized America's independence only during the Tenmei era of the 10th Tokugawa Shogun, it can not be argued that America is one of the youngest nations of the world. And if we should go further and analyze her history we shall find that, as aforementioned, she lacks not only the depth and refinement of culture but also has escaped the shackles of evil national customs and traditions. Even though it is confirmed that customs are foolish, the artistically adorned and garnished hundred year-old daily habit is indeed difficult to be cast aside overnight. Such an old national custom had no time to "soak in" the new nation. If a certain custom is found to be superfluous or silly then it is comparatively easy for the Americans to abolish it without sacrificing their social honor and at the same time when they find some customs which may be more convenient and wise they immediately adapt them and put these into force.

(To Be Concluded)

THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF CHINA'S ECONOMY

Measures Taken to Convert Continent Into Economic Arsenal for Coming War on the Mainland

By YOSHIMORI TACHIBANA
Vice-Head of the East Asia Department of the Mainichi Shimbun

A new development in Japan's China policy is expected to come out of the discussions on China affairs which took place in this year's session of the Imperial Diet. According to Japan's newly enunciated economic policy for China, such basic measures as the establishment on the spot of a new central economic organ composed of representatives of the Imperial Army, Navy, and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, efficiency in the acquisition of materials in China, the proper maintenance of China's transportation capacity, and maintenance of the stability of China's currency, are to be carried out. It is clear that the main object of these measures is the concentration of China's economic power toward the war. The demand for the conversion of China's economic power into direct war strength has recently been greatly increased. The new economic policy of Japan is intended to meet this growing demand.

Thus, the various measures proposed in the new economic policy will be directed toward converting China's economic power into an active war potential; and, at the same time, having as they do an inseparable bearing and relation to the economic objects of China herself, they will also seek to stabilize the security of the Nanking Government's finances and the economic life of the masses under its jurisdiction. This is because both the strengthening of war power and the security of national economic life can only be effected together. It goes without saying that Japan's new economic policy is not intended to consolidate China's war strength at the sacrifice of the economic life of the Chinese people. Thus, in order to secure the cooperation of the Chinese, the new economic policy has as one of its objectives the "maintenance and development of China's economy." The same consideration prompts Japan to give all-out assistance to the Chinese Government to restore the light industries on the spot for the purpose of increasing the production of daily necessaries. It may be noted that the new economic policy is not inconsistent with the spirit of Japan's New China Policy but is rather intended to reinforce it in the economic field.

Dependent on the War

It will be recalled that the New China Policy which has been in operation since 1943 established the principle of economic collaboration between Japan and China on the basis of equality, in addition to the object of realizing China's political sovereignty and independence. But its concrete economic measures are dependent on the successful prosecution of the common war against the United States; and the new economic policy just adopted must consist in a general mobilization of China's economic power to meet the demand of the present decisive stage of the war. Thus, the new economic policy is nothing other than the realistic application of one principle of the New China Policy.

To reconcile the two objects of consolidating the war strength and of securing the economic life of the Chinese was a problem which taxed the New China Policy even at the time of its adoption. We must now, however, look forward to China's greater contribution toward the strengthening of our common war power under the present conditions so that we may secure the final victory. The new economic policy also faces this same difficult problem of overcoming the paradoxical object of expanding our war strength and at the same time of stabilizing the economic life of the Chinese.

The projected new economic policy was undoubtedly occasioned by the present phenomenal intensification of the war situation. One of the major objects of the United States' present Philippine operations is to intercept Japan's line of communication with the resource-bearing Southern Regions. Another object of the enemy is to carry out landing operations on the Chinese coast in order to challenge the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Chinese mainland to a decisive war with the object of destroying our source of war strength, the Japan-China-Manchoukuo economic bloc. Thus the conversion of China's economic power into direct war strength has become absolutely imperative in order to crush these objectives of the enemy, on the one hand, and to maintain the supply of war materials if necessary, from the Chinese Continent instead of the Southern Regions.

Complex Conditions

It is clear then that the task imposed upon the new economic policy is gravely important. Nanking, now engaged in the prosecution of the war, must be ready to make maximum contributions to the common fighting strength. Japan should not show any hesitation in carrying out her new economic policy; but its difficulty will be found, not in the subjective field, but in the objective circumstances surrounding China, as the conditions in China are very complex. For instance, there is the difficulty arising from the juxtaposition of the Nanking-occupied and Chungking-occupied areas, as well as the problem of inflation. One of the main causes of these difficulties is the enemy's subversive economic schemes. For instance, the United States has been dumping her gold into China. But the fundamental cause of this economic disorder in China is the collapse of China's economy. This condition has been utilized by the enemy in carrying out his economic manipulatons.

Because of the fact that the economic system in the area is centered in the cities and near the railway lines, the economic policy pursued in the area was based more on consumption economy. On the other hand, the enemy's counteroffensives are rooted in the agricultural villages in the interior. Both the United States and Chiang Kai-shek are trying to destroy the economic structure in our occupied area which depends on the cities and communications lines.

It is extremely difficult for urban consumption economy based on currency in our occupied area to compete with the enemy's economic counteroffensives. Not only that, consumption economy has its limitations. Under such circumstances, the most effective measures for the new economic policy of our nation is (1) to give up the traditional economic conception having as its object the assuring of consumption by means of the maintenance of the currency value, and (2) to meet the material needs of our expeditionary forces by production on the spot. In other words, what should be done is to convert the basis of native economy from currency economy into commodity economy.

There are two objects for smoothing the flow of goods needed: namely, (1) to assure self-sufficiency in the supply of materials needed by our expeditionary forces, and (2) to assure the supply of war materials for shipment to Japan. The most effective way of realizing these two objects is to adopt the commodity economy as opposed to currency economy. In other words, these two objects can only be realised in exchange for some other materials. The prevention of inflation must be also effected by the same method.

Lastly, I must return to the original problem of the subjective methods for the execution of the new economic policy. The three economic operations, the assurance of self-sufficiency of supplies on the spot, the acquisition of war materials for shipment to Japan, and the supply of materials to be exchanged—must be carried on under a unified organ in order to assure their success. Thus the guidance of the unified organs on the spot is absolutely necessary. It is because of this that the new economy policy provides the establishment of a synthetic organ. It is our fervent wish that the fundamental solution of the many economic problems will be effected by means of the proposed new organ.

(To Be Concluded)

All Settled

Guest: "Are you sure your wife knows I'm coming home with you for dinner?"

Host: "She ought to. I argued for half an hour about it."

Coffee

"Some people would kick anywhere but in a football game," snorted the restaurant proprietor. "I can't see what them epicures has got to complain about with this soup."

"They wouldn't have no grouch coming, sir," explained the waiter, tactfully, "if only the cook would admit it's soup. He says it's coffee."